British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

N°. 726.] BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1840. [Vol. XIV.

BUENOS AYRES.

The conclusion of the Correspondence which took place in March last, between Mr. Forsyth and Mr. Fox, relative to "the Boundary Question," will be found in another part of our paper. We are however most happy to learn by advices from Rio Janeiro, that this question so pregnant with serious consequences, was in a fair train of being amicably arranged. Lord John Russell, Colonial Secretary, also stated on 1st May, in the House of Commons, that differences of an unpleasant nature had certainly occurred respecting the 'Maine Boundary,' but when he considered how much the United States and England were interested in the preservation of peace, the great responsibility to be incurred by whichever country should unnecessarily have recourse to hostilities, he trusted and believed the existing differences would be amicably settled.

The Royal Northern Society of Antiquarians at Copenhagen, under the immediate auspices of H. M. Frederick VI., King of Denmark, has directed to the Argentine Citizen Don Pedro de Angelis, the following official note.

Royal Northern Society of Antiquarians.

Sir,

The Commission for the Anti-Columbian History of America, making every possible effort to obtain their object, have hastened to represent to the President and Directors, at their sitting of this day, how desirable it would be for the Society, to include in the number of its Members an individual whose character, activity and love of the Sciences, give him so many titles to our homage.

We have therefore the satisfaction to inform you, that the Directors, have authorised us to request your permission, to inscribe your name in the list of Members of the Society for the approaching general session.

If you deign to accept our solicitation, you will please communicate to us your name in full, in order to the drawing out of your diploma.

Copenhagen, February 13, 1840.

Finn Magnussen, President.

Rafn, Secretary.

To Don Pedro de Angelis, Buenos Ayres.

Operations of the French blockading vessels.

11th inst. The Perle's launch and an armed whale boat were cruising to the S., and two armed whale boats to the N. last night, and returned this morning to outer roads. A balandra inward bound was captured by the blockaders boat cruisers off the mole last night.—They fired a number of musquet shots at her before she hove to. An armed whale boat came to the outer roads from the N. Two French balandras (armed) arrived, one from the E. the other from the N.

12th. The balandra which came in yesterday from the E. sailed this day to the N. The Perle's launch and a whale boat were cruising last night S. E. at some distance off, and two whale boats cruised to the N. They returned to outer roads this day per signal from Commodore.

13th. Two armed whale boats came to the outer roads this morning from the N., and another of the same description from Colonia.

14th. Nothing new.

15th. The balandra which arrived from the Northward on the 11th, sailed this day in the same direction. Two armed whale boats sailed to the N.

16th. A dense fog prevailed all day until nearly sun-set, at which period 3 French whale boats were seen, viz:—two of them standing to the N., and one returning to the outer roads from N. E. Some of the vessels in the outer roads were firing guns at intervals all the afternoon as a guide or perhaps as signals to boats which might be perplexed in the fog.

17th. The Perle's launch and a whale boat were cruising to the S., and two whale boats to the N. last night. They all returned to the outer roads this morning. The balandra captured on the 10th sailed last night.

This day (18th inst.) completes the 844th day of the blockade.

Official Documents.

Buenos Ayres, July 13, 1840.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs,

To H.E. the Minister Plenipotentiary of H.B.M.

The undersigned has laid before H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province, the manifestation made by Y. E. that the 5th additional article proposed by H. E. Rear Admiral Dupotet, in the conference on 1st March, on board H. B. M's ship Actæon, has not been published or included in the propositions laid before the Hon. House of Representatives, and has ordered the undersigned to state to Y. E. that the omission was caused from the idea which this government had formed relative to said 5th article, in consequence of the manner in which it was brought forward, discussed and admitted, according to the results of the minutes taken on that day; and to the end that in this negotiation the good faith and sincerity of this government may not be called in question, he has ordered the undersigned to transmit said 5th article literally to Y. E., with the reciprocal answers of the Admiral and the undersigned, the correspondent copy of which I have previously had the honor to forward to Y. E.

"Additional proposition from H. E. Rear Admiral Dupotet."

"The indemnities claimed by French subjects who have sustained losses in the Argentine Republic,shall be arranged with the French government and the Argentine Minister in France."

"It was answered that it would be opportunely considered. That it was superfluous, because it was included in the 1st and 3rd articles."

"The Admiral replied that he readily agreed therein, and that the only thing in question was the establishing the principle."

God preserve Y. E. many years.

(Signed,) Felipe Arana.

Finance Department.

Buenos Ayres, July 10, 1840.

To the Assessor General.

The decree sanctioned by the Hon. House of Representatives under date 18th April 1839, which prohibits all speculation in specie contracts, and the buying and selling of Specie, whether in gold or silver, for current money, without previous permission in writing from the Finance Department, having been notoriously infringed, inasmuch as such contracts are frequently realised without any permission whatever; and whereas, under cover of an infraction so criminal, the *agiotistas* ever alert to promote combinations at once reprehensible and hostile to the country, have again caused distress to the people and confusion in commercial affairs, by the excessive rise in the price of gold and silver specie, occasioning articles of consumption to advance in price in the same ratio; the government in order to discover the infractors of said decree and their accomplices, and those who have in any degree assisted to render it illusory, and to inflict upon them the correspondent penalties, has resolved to commission the Assessor General, to make the necessary summary in conjunction with the Notary Don Rufino Basabilbaso, informing it thereof.

The which the undersigned communicates to the Assessor General in order to its strict fulfilment.

God preserve you many years.

Manuel Insiarte.

Buenos Ayres, July 16, 1840.

The Under Secretary of the Home Department,

To the Camarista Dr. Roque Saenz Peña.

The undersigned has received the orders of H. E. the Governor of the Province, Our Illustrious Restorer of the Laws, Brigadier General Juan Manuel de Rosas, to inform you that the open infringement of the law of the Hon. House of Representatives dated 20th March 1828, prohibiting the exportation or monopoly of articles necessary to public subsistence being notorious, the Executive is determined to enforce said prohibitory laws, and prosecute those who in this manner conspire against the public welfare, and as the monopoly which has recently taken place of flour, occasions the present high price of bread; the government in order to discover the infractors of said laws and their accomplices, and inflict upon them the penalties to which they have rendered themselves amenable, requests you to form the correspondent summary in conjunction with the Notary Don Laureano Silva, informing it thereof.

The which the undersigned communicates to Dr. Roque Saenz Peña, for its punctual fulfilment.

God preserve you many years.

Agustin Garrigos.

A regulation respecting the decree of 9th inst., (inserted in our last) was published in the Gaceta of 15th.

The Gaceta of 10th inst., contains notes to the Authority from various individuals of the country districts, stating their having made donations of cattle, &c., for the use of the troops in their respective districts. Also the replies thereto from the government returning thanks to the parties for their "generous, patriotic, and federal donation."

The same paper contains congratulatory notes to H. E. the Governor on the anniversary of the 9th July, from the Justices of Peace of the Parishes of Concepcion, Balvaneda, Monserrat, Piedad, Del Pilar, and San Telmo.

UNITED STATES.

"BOUNDARY QUESTION."

Mr. Forsyth's letter to Mr. Fox.

(Continued from our last.)

It is to be regretted that at this late hour, so much misapprehension still exists on the side of the British government, as to the object and obvious meaning of the existing arrangements respecting the disputed territory. The ill success which appears to have attended the efforts made by the undersigned to convey, through Mr. Fox, to her Majesty's government more correct impressions respecting them, calls for a recurrence to the subject, and a brief review of the correspondence which has grown out of it, may tend to remove the erroneous views which prevail, as to the manner in which the terms of the arrangements referred to have been observed.

As Mr. Fox had no authority to make any agreement respecting the exercise of jurisdiction over the disputed territory, that between him and the undersigned, of the 27th February, 1839, had for its object some provisional arrangement for the restoration and preservation of peace in the territory. To accomplish this object, it provided that her Majesty's officers should not seek to expel, by military force, the armed party which had been sent by Maine into the district bordering on the Restook river; and that, on the other hand, the government of Maine would voluntarily, and without needless delay, withdraw beyond the bounds of the disputed territory any armed force then within them. Besides this, the arrangement had other objects—the dispersion of notorious trespassers, and the protection of public property from depredation. In case future necessity should arise for this, the operation was to be conducted by concert, jointly or separately, according to agreement between the government of Maine and New Brunswick.

In this last mentioned respect, the agreement looked to some further arrangements between Maine and New Brunswick. Through the agency of General Scott, one was agreed to, on the 23rd and 25th of March following, by which Sir John Harvey bound himself not to seek, without renewed instructions to that effect from his government, to take military possession of the territory, or to expel from it by military force the armed civil posse, or the troops of Maine. On the part of Maine, it was agreed by her Governor that no attempt should be made without renewed instructions from the Legislature, to disturb, by arms, the province of New Brunswick in the possession of the Madawaska settlements, or interrupt the usual communications between that and the upper provinces.

As to possession and jurisdiction, they were to remain unchanged, each party holding, in fact, possession of the disputed territory, but each denying the right of the other to do so.—With that understanding, Maine was, without unnecessary delay, to withdraw her military force, leaving only, under a land agent, a small civil posse, armed or unarmed, to protect the timber recently cut, and to prevent further depredations.

In the complaints of infractions of the agreements of the State of Maine, addressed to the undersigned, Mr. Fox has assumed two positions, which are not authorsied by the terms of those agreements: 1st, admitting the right of Maine to maintain a civil posse in the agreement, he does so with the restriction that the action of the posse was to be confined within certain limits; and 2nd, by making the advances of the Maine posse into the valley of the Upper St. John, the ground of his complaint of encroachment upon the Madawaska settlement beyond those it occupied at the date of the agreement.

The United States cannot acquiesce in either of these positions.

In the first place, nothing is found in the agreement subscribed to by Governor Fairfield and Sir John Harvey, defining any limits in the disputed territory within which the operations of the civil posse of Maine were to be circumscribed. The task of preserving the timber recently cut, and of preventing further depredations *within the disputed territory*, was assigned to the State of Maine after her military force should have been withdrawn from it; and it was to be accomplished by a civil posse, armed or unarmed, which was to continue in the territory, and to operate in every part of it where its agency might be required to protect the timber already cut, and prevent further depredations, without any limitation whatever, or any restrictions, except such as might be construed into an attempt to disturb, by arms, the Province of New Brunswick in her possession of the Madawaska settlement, or interrupt the usual communication between the Provinces. It is thus in the exercise of a legitimate right, and the conscientious discharge of an obligation imposed upon her by a solemn compact, that the State of Maine has done those acts which have given rise to complaints for which no adequate cause is perceived. The undersigned feels confident that when those acts shall have been considered by her Majesty's government at home, as explained in his note to Mr. Fox, of the 24th of December last, and in connexion with the foregoing remarks, they will no longer be viewed as calculated to excite the apprehensions of her Majesty's government that the faith of existing arrangements is to be broken on the part of the United States.

If, as Mr. Fox must admit, the objects of the late agreements were the removal of all military force, and the preservation of the property from further spoliations, leaving the possession and jurisdiction as they stood, before the State of Maine found itself compelled to act against the trespassers, the President cannot but consider that the American local authorities strongly and most favorably contrasts with that of the Colonial authorities of her Majesty's government. While the one promptly withdrawing its military force, has confined itself to the use of the small posse, armed as agreed upon, and has done no act not necessary to the accomplishment of the conventional objects, every measure taken or indicated by the other party, is essentially military in its character, and can be justified by a well informed apprehension that hostilities must ensue.

With such feelings and convictions, the President could not see, without painful surprise, the attempt of Mr. Fox under instructions from his government, to give to the existing state of things a character not warranted by the friendly disposition of the United States, or the conduct of the authorities and people of Maine—much more is he surprised to find it alleged as a ground for strengthening a military force, and preparing for a hostile collision with the unarmed inhabitants of a friendly State, pursuing, within their own borders, their peaceful occupations, or exerting themselves in compliance with their agreements to protect the property in dispute from unauthorised spoliation.

The President wishes that he could dispel the fear that these dark forebodings can be realized. Unless her Majesty's government shall forthwith arrest all military interference in the question—unless it shall apply more determined efforts than have hitherto been made to bring the dispute to a certain pacific adjustment, the misfortunes predicted by Mr. Fox in the name of his government *may most unfortunately* happen.—But no apprehension of the consequences alluded to by Mr. Fox can be permitted to divert the people and government of the United States from the performance of their duty to the State of Maine. That duty *is as simple as it is* imperative. The construction which is given by her to the treaty of 1783 has been, again and again, and in the most solemn manner, asserted also by the federal government, and must be maintained, unless Maine freely consents to a new boundary, or unless that construction of the treaty is found to be erroneous by the decision of a disinterested and independent tribunal selected by the parties for its final adjustment. The President, on assuming the duties of his station, avowed his determination, all other means of negotiation failing, to submit a proposition to the government of Great Britain to refer the decision of the question once more to a third party.

With regard to the second position assumed by Mr. Fox, that the advance of the Maine posse along the valley of the Restook to the mouth of Fish River, and into the valley of the Upper St. John, is at variance with the terms and spirit of the agreements—the undersigned must observe that if at variance with any of their provisions, it could only be with those which secure her Majesty's Province of New Brunswick against any attempt to disturb the possession of the Madawaska settlement, and to interrupt the usual communications between New Brunswick and the Upper Provinces.—The agreement could only have reference to the Madawaska settlements as confined within their actual limits at the time it was subscribed.—The undersigned, in his note of the 24th of December last, stated the reasons why the mouth of Fish River and the portion of the valley of the St. John, through which it passes, could in no proper sense be considered as embraced in the Madawaska settlements. Were the United States to admit the pretension set up on the part of Great Britain, to give to the Madawaska settlements a degree of constructive extension that might, at this time, suit the purposes of her Majesty's colonial authorities, those settlements might soon be made, with like justice, to *embrace any portions of* the disputed territory; and the right given to the Province of New Brunswick to occupy them temporarily and for a special purpose might, by inference quite as plausible, give the jurisdiction exercised by her Majesty's *authorities an extent which would* render the present state of the question, so long as it could be maintained, equivalent to a decision on the merits of the whole controversy in favor of Great Britain. If the small settlement at Madawaska on the north side of the St. John's means the whole valley of that river—if a boom across the Fish River, and a station of a small posse on the south side of the St. John's at the mouth of Fish River is a disturbance of that settlement, which is twenty-five miles below, within the meaning of the agreement, it is difficult to conceive that there are any limitations to the pretensions of her Majesty's government under it, or how the State of Maine could exercise the preventive power with regard to trespassers, which was, on her part, the great object of the temporary arrangement.—The movements of British troops, lately witnessed in the disputed territory, and the erection of military works for their protection and accomodation, of which authentic information, recently received at the Department of State, has been communicated to Mr. Fox, impart a still graver aspect to the matter immediately under consideration. The fact of those military operations, established beyond a doubt, left unexplained or unsatisfactorily accounted for, by Mr. Fox's note of the 7th instant, continues an abiding cause of complaint on the part of the United States against her Majesty's colonial agents, as inconsistent with arrangements whose main object was to divest a question, already sufficiently perplexed and complicated, from such embarrassments as those with which the proceedings of the British authorities cannot fail to surround it.

In all subsequent steps which have been taken upon the subject by his direction, he has been actuated by the same spirit. Neither his disposition in the matter, nor his opinion as to the propriety of that course, has undergone any change. Should the fulfilment of his wishes be defeated, either by an unwillingness on the part of her Majesty's government to meet the offer of the United States in the spirit in which it is made, or from adverse circumstances of any description, the President will, in any event, derive great satisfaction from the consciousness that no effort on his part has been spared to bring the question to an amicable conclusion, and that there has been nothing in the conduct either of the government and people of the United States, or of the State of Maine, to justify the employment of her Majesty's forces as indicated by Mr. Fox's letter. The President cannot, under such circumstances, apprehend that the *responsibility* for any consequences which may unhappily ensue, will, by the just judgment of an impartial world, be imputed to the United States.

The undersigned avails himself, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN FORSYTH.

To the Hon. H. S. Fox, &c.

Mr. Fox to Mr. Forsyth.

Washington, March 26, 1840.

The undersigned, her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, has had the honor to receive the official note of yesterday's date, addressed to him by Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, in reply to a note dated the 13th instant, wherein the undersigned, in conformity with instructions received from his government, had anew formally protested against the acts of encroachment and aggression which are still persisted in by armed bands in the employment of the State of Maine within certain portions of the disputed territory.

It will be the duty of the undersigned immediately to transmit Mr. Forsyth's note to her Majesty's government in England; and until the statements and propositions which it contains shall have received the due consideration of her Majesty government, the undersigned will not deem it right to add any further reply thereto, excepting to refer to, and to repeat, as he now formally and distinctly does, the several declarations which it has from time to time been his duty to make to the government of the United States with reference to the existing posture of affairs in the disputed territory, and to record his opinion, that an inflexible adherence to the resolutions that have been announced by her Majesty's government, for the defence of her Majesty's rights, pending the negotiation of the boundary question, offers to her Majesty's government the only means of protecting those rights from being in a continually aggravated manner encroached upon and violated.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State of the United States the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

H. S. FOX.

The Hon. John Forsyth, &c. &c.

We received by the last Packet London journals to 6th May, Paris to 4th do. The dispute relative to the 'Sulphur Question' between England and Naples, had led to hostile acts on both sides, and nearly 50 Neapolitan vessels were detained by Admiral Stopford's squadron, and British vessels had been embargoed in the ports of Naples. The quarrel, however, is said to have been amicably adjusted through the mediation of France, the French Ambassador at Naples having declared that the British government had right on their side, and warned that of Naples of the serious consequences of engaging in a war with a naval power so strong as England. In Sicily, it seems, there are numerous malcontents who wish that that Island should no longer be under the sway of Naples. They accordingly on the prospect of a war issued proclamations, calling upon the Sicilians to assert their liberties and establish an independent government on the Island, holding out to them at the same time the sure protection of the British. Perhaps these demonstrations had some influence in causing the King of Naples to settle the affair.

In Spain nothing of moment had occurred between the opposing parties. The news from China merely state that the Chinese government was determined not to yield to the demands of the British, and had promoted the Chinese Admiral who commanded the junks in the action with the Volage and Hyacinth. The Chinese say that the Admiral evinced immense courage and leaned gracefully during the action against the main mast of his flag junk.

The Duke d'Orleans had arrived on the Algerine territory and reviewed a considerable portion of the French troops there, preparatory to active service against Abd-el-Kader. The latter had fortified the mountain passes, and was making every preparation for a determined resistance. The French army at Algiers consisted of 50,000 men. The French colonists there had presented memorials to the Duke d'Orleans, complaining of the conduct of Marshal Valle, averring that he had neglected their interests.

At the sitting of the French Chamber of Deputies on 27th April, the order of the day was read for a grant of a million and a half of francs to meet the bills drawn on the government which were on the point of becoming due for expences incurred in the blockade of Buenos Ayres.

M. de Legrange, regretted that the President of the Council, whose conduct he generally approved of, should not have limited his pecuniary demand. He also regretted that the French Consul General at Montevideo, by placing himself in the midst of party in that country, had departed in a certain degree from the caution which his position demanded, and would thus endanger in case of insurrection a number of Frenchmen.

M. Bechard, recommended vigour and energy and should protest against the suspension of the subsidies paid by the French to Lavalle and Rivera, if he thought such suspension would be the signal for an inactive line of conduct, it being certain that after twenty six months of blockade France was as far off from obtaining her ends as on the first day. He said it was a question of extreme importance, and advised the Minister to give to it more attention than had hitherto been done.

M. Thiers made a variety of observations connected with the blockade of Buenos Ayres and the landing of seamen from the French squadron at Montevideo. He said it was necessary to meet the expences caused by the blockade; he would not authorise them without consulting the Chambers, yet had they not been sitting he would on his own responsibility have accepted the bills conceiving that the signatures of French Agents ought to be honored above all things.

M. Mermilloid, advised more energy and thought that the Chamber should not only vote the million and a half of francs, but even more without hesitation or scruple.

M. Thiers denied that he had encouraged the French Agents to continue the temporising system; he had followed in the steps of his predecessor, who had already disbursed more than 300,000 francs when he (M. Thiers) took office. There were three ways of settling this affair—firstly, blockade, which has been carried on more than two years—secondly, to take advantage of dissentient armies against Rosas—thirdly, and this is the most hazardous one of all, to send an expedition to Buenos Ayres.—"We have (said M. Thiers) tried the first experiment, we are now trying the second, and it will be time enough to have recourse to the third when the two others have failed. I neither condemn nor applaud the measure of sending an expedition, but it is better first to practice the most easy measures ere having recourse to extreme ones."

The grant was then voted.

In the House of Lords on 30th April, Lord Strangford rose and wished to know whether her Majesty's government had received any information of the intention of the French government to send a large force against Buenos Ayres? and if so, whether her Majesty's government acquiesced in the proceeding?

Lord Melbourne answered that no such information had been received.

A London journal notices the partiality which the French of the present day have for No. 3. At the concert in the Gardens of the Tuileries, Paris, on the evening of the King's *fête* (May 1): The *tri*-coloured flag and cockade of France everywhere met the eye. The 'Marseillaise' was played *three* times. The ladies of the Royal family present were *three*—the Queen, her daughter, (the Princess Clementine,) and her daughter-in-law, the Duchess de Nemours; and the gowns of Her Majesty and the Princesses had respectively *three* flounces; and that even in their hostile measures effected and proposed towards Buenos Ayres they stick to No. 3, viz: blockade, dissentient armies, and an expedition.

From the Times, May 2, 1840.

It is a common practice among city politicians, when there is a prospect of a war, to speculate and start theories as to the best mode of carrying it on. At the present time, while a war with China is the continual theme, they have not departed from the usual practice, but indulge in various conjectures and even suggestions as to the way in which the Chinese may be most efficiently coerced. Two modes are spoken of—a blockade of the coast, and the seizure of adjacent islands, and from a combination of these favourable results are anticipated. It is said, that for a blockade, a strong fleet must be in operation, as a half blockade would be a mere useless and extravagant waste of money. The ports besides Canton which it is said should be blockaded are Hyamen, Foutecheion, Ningpho, Tchangtcheon, Tchaoking, and Changhei. The blockade of Tchangtcheon is considered as particularly imperative, as the Spaniards from Manilla are said to have an exclusive right of export and import there. Amoy is considered to be the island which could be the easiest fortified and best held. One main principle of attack, which seems generally admitted, is to make the capital itself feel the weight of the blow. A convulsion there is thought probable if that should be the case, as the Emperor is subject to the reprehension of his subjects, and even holds himself responsible for all famines, earthquakes, and other national calamities, upon the happening of which he publicly accuses himself of having irritated Heaven by some misconduct, and goes through a penance accordingly. According to well credited descriptions of China, it appears that the Emperor, on days of eclipses, is bound to fast and confess the faults of his Ministers, and some, arguing from these authorities, think it not impossible that, on the occasion of the next eclipse, some of "Commissioner Lin's" measures may be repudiated. Another chance looked forward to is that of splitting the empire, and thus exciting a warfare between the two great parties in it. Whatever be adopted, all agree that a sudden, strong, and lasting impression must be made.

Of course these considerations leave entirely out of view the abstract policy and justice of the war in which England is about to engage, which seldom fall within the scope of our civic political lucubrations. They tend most commonly to the practical part of the warlike operations, and the readiest means of accomplishing the end desired, and in that sense only do such disquisitions as these deserve any attention.

Notice from the Police Office.

The public is informed that the decree of 25th August 1831, imposing a fine of 20 dollars upon all persons who gallop their horses in the streets, (except on public service,) within the distance of ten squares from the Plaza de la Victoria in all directions, is still in force; and in default payment the parties will be subjected to four days imprisonment.

VICTORICA.

Buenos Ayres, January 21, 1840.

Advertisements.

JAMES MASON,
BRUSH MANUFACTURER,
(*From London.*)

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public of Buenos Ayres, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Shop No. 107, Calle de la Piedad, where he intends carrying on Brush making in all its different branches, and he flatters himself that with a thorough knowledge and a strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Brushes of every description and shape made to order, of the newest and most approved fashion recently received from London. j9 4t

CHEAP BEAVER HATS.

SELLING at No. 68, Calle de la Piedad, superior English Beaver Hats, (fashionable shape) at $60 to $100 each. j4 3t

THE MIRROR.

THOSE who may have in their possession any numbers of the Mirror corresponding to the years 1833, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, bearing the stamp of the Commercial Room, are requested to return them to that establishment.

NOTICE.

"The Athenæum" for December 1838, May and July 1839, and January 1840. "The Literary Gazette" for August and October 1839.

Those who may have the above works belonging to the Commercial Room in their possession, are respectfully requested to return them.

MERCHANT VESSELS
In the Port of Buenos Ayres, on 16th of July, 1840.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH. Barque Perle, 18 guns, Captain Segretier, with Commodore's broad pendant.
Corvette Triomphant, 24 guns, Captain Penaud.
Corvette Alcmene, 26 guns, Captain Lecointe.

BRITISH. Ship Actæon, 26 guns, Captain Robert Russel.
Ship Rose, 16 guns, Captain Peter Christie.
Brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding.
Ketch Arrow, 6 guns, William Robinson, Lieut. Commander.

AMERICAN. Corvette Marion, 16 guns, Captain William J. Belt.

MARINE LIST.

Port of Buenos Ayres.

July 11.—Wind E. strong.

Arrived, H. B. M's brig Camelion, 10 guns, George Martin Hunter, Lieut. Commanding, from Montevideo 9th inst.

Passenger Mr. Richard B. Lyne.

July 12.—Wind E. N. E. strong.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 13.—Wind E. N. E. strong in the evening. Rain from 9 o'clock last night until 5 this morning, and all this afternoon and evening.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 14.—Wind N. E. hazy. Rain all the last night and nearly all this day.

Arrived, H. B. M's ship Rose, 16 guns, Captain Peter Christie, from Montevideo 13th inst.

H.B.M's ketch Arrow, 6 guns, Lieut. William Robinson,Commander, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., arrived at Montevideo at 4 a. m. 13th, sailed thence same evening, with the mail of the packet Sheldrake, from Falmouth 8th May.

Passengers from Montevideo, Mr. Thomas Hughes.

Señoras Isidora Gayso de Bazin, C. Aristides, C. Gumesendée, Adela Estanalez, Magdalena Bernier, Rosaria Rodriguez, Maria Muera, Manuela Muera, Dominga Laguera, Veneslada Mendoza and Brigida Mendoza.

July 15.—Wind S. E. foggy.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 16.—Wind E. N. E. thick fog.

No arrivals or sailings.

July 17.—Wind N.

No arrivals or sailings.

Shipping Memoranda.

On the arrival of H. B. M's packet Cockatrice at Rio Janeiro, she was found to have sustained considerable damage by her striking on the English Bank on the night of the 26th May. Her false keel was knocked off, main keel damaged, larboard streak stove in, and she had been making 9 inches water per hour. She was to sail from Rio Janeiro for England on 5th inst.

H. B. M's packet Delight, was to bring the June mail from Falmouth for the Brazils and River Plate.

ARRIVED AT MONTEVIDEO.

13th ult., Brazilian brigantine America, from Parnagua 8th May, to J. S. Montero.

" Brazilian brig Pequete Bahiano, from Bahia 17th May, to Bujareo.

" Brazilian brig Isabel, from Rio Janeiro 21st May, to Costa.

" Sardinian brig Cesar, from Santa Catalina 21st May, to Maines.

" French brig Nouveau Perseverant, from Bourdeaux 9th April, to Grenot.

" Brazilian brigantine Restauracion, from Bahia 21st April, to Kemsley & Co.

" Hamburgh barque Laura and Louisa, from Hamburgh 2nd April.

" Spanish barque Industria Barcelonesa, from Cadiz 12th April, to Llavallol.

14th, British brig Eagle, from Lisbon 10th April, to Lafone & Co.

" Belgian brig Deux Sœurs, from Island Mayo 24th April.

" American brig Quile, from Salem 3rd April.

" Sardinian brig Fortuna, from Rio Janeiro 28th May, to Capurro.

16th, British brig Sarah Mills, from Cadiz 15th April, to Rodger, Brothers & Co.

17th, Spanish brig Pepita, from Salon 8th April, to Llavallol.

" British barque Amy, from Cadiz 25th April, to Bertram & Co.

23rd, American barque King Philip, Willis, from Salem 10th April, to Southgate & Co.

" American ship Advice, from Boston 6th April, to Kemsley & Co.

25th, Spanish barque San Andres, from Malaga 25th April, to Llavallol.

27th, Sardinian polacre Lazio, from Rio Janeiro 5th ult., to Capurro.

" Spanish polacre Eduviges, form Malaga 27th April, to Llavallol.

" Spanish brig Orestes, from Salon 5th April, to Llavallol.

" Sardinian brig Defendiente, from Rio Janeiro 5th ult., to Carvallo.

" Brazilian brigantine Flamengo, from Santos 5th ult., to Costa.

" Portuguese brigantine Buen Jesus, from Parnagua 5th ult., to Guimaraens.

" Hamburgh ship Sophia, from Island Mayo 9th May, to Zimmermann & Co.

" Brazilian brigantine Convencion, from Rio Janeiro 1st ult., to Costa.

" French barque Printemps, from Tarragona 8th April, to Kemsley & Co.

" Oriental brigantine Liberal, from Parnagua 5th ult., to Duplessis.

29th, American brig Lydia, from Philadelphia 2nd April, to Zimmermann & Co.

30th, Sardinian brig Industria, from Bahia 30th May.

" Brazilian brig Paquete del Rio de la Plata, from Santa Catalina 14th ult., to Costa.

" Brazilian patache Bella Carlota, from Rio Janeiro 14th ult , to Souza.

2nd inst., Spanish polacre Carmencita, from Rio Janeiro 12th ult., to Llavallol.

" Brazilian diate Forimiga, from Santa Catalina 16th ult., to Alvarez.

" Oriental brig Atrevido, from Parnagua 12th ult , to Alvarez.

3rd, Brazilian brig Trinidad, from Bahia 4th ult., to Machado.

4th, American brigantine Fair American, from Antwerp 3rd May.

" French brig Caroline, from Cette 21st April, to Herand.

" Sardinian brig Lerca, from Rio Janeiro 20th ult., to Bujarco.

" Danish ship Creole, from Cadiz 24th April, Rio Janeiro 18th ult., to Carlisle & Co.

" British brig Eliza, from Rio Grande 3rd inst.

" American barque Ellen, from New York 4th May.

" Brazilian brig Minerva, from Santos 28th ult., to F. de Sosa.

" Oriental brig Montevideano, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., to Costa.

" Brazilian brigantine Bonito Porto, from Rio Janeiro 23rd ult., to Gutierrez.

" Oriental brig Indio, from Rio Janeiro 21st ult. to Bujareo.

" American brig John, from Santos 24th ult.

7th, Brazilian brig Jupiter, from Parnagua 17th ult.

8th, British brig Helena, from Rio Grande 3rd inst.

" Hamburg brig Elena, from St. Ubes 28th May, to Zimmermann & Co.

" British brig Rose, from Lisbon 9th May, to John Gowland.

11th, Portuguese brigantine *Principe Agusto*, from Rio Janeiro 1st inst., to Costa.

SAILED FROM MONTEVIDEO.

24th ult., H. B. M's packet Spider, for Rio Janeiro.

ARGENTINE THEATRE.

On 12th inst., was repeated the drama of *Los seis grados del crimen.*

We were not present, but the house we hear was so crowded that one or two ladies fainted in the cazuela from excessive heat.

The almost continual rains have prevented the usual performances at the Theatres this week.

Anniversary of Fourth of July.

In our account of this anniversary in our last, we omitted to state that there was a large but private dinner party at Mrs. Connell's establishment, No. 36 Calle del 25 de Mayo.—The toasts were numerous, and we are told that nothing could exceed the happiness which prevailed. A band of music was stationed in the court-yard during the evening.

"A hall! a hall! give room, and foot it, girls."
Romeo and Juliet.

On the 6th inst., at the same house and in honor of the same anniversary, there was another dinner party and afterwards a ball. The latter did not conclude until sun-rise on the following morning, and even then many of its votaries were loth to depart. The dances were Spanish and English, and the accompanying music was excellent.

Can Claud Halcro's observation be true?—"The Sun, my boy," he said, "is every wretched labourer's day lantern—it comes glaring yonder, out of the east, to summon up a whole world to labour and to misery; whereas the Moon, lights all of us to mirth and to love."

THE WEATHER. The wet weather continues—the rains have been copious this week. Thermometer 44 to 58.

Some aver that we shall have rainy weather until September next. We trust they will prove false prophets.

The United States ship Marion, exercised great guns yesterday by firing at a target.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRITISH PACKET.

SIR,

Let Fame take her trumpet and sound it afar,
Proclaiming the beauty of *each* brilliant star,
That resplendidly shone at the Ball t'other night,
Bewild'ring the senses, and dazzling the sight.
The signs of the Zodiac stood still, quite amaz'd,
While *Virgo* by *Geminis declared, as she gaz'd,*
Such a cluster of beauty, such a circle of light,
So brilliant,resembled a beautiful star-light night,
When the constellations are seen in their brightest array, [way.
And the heavens adorn'd with her fam'd milky
Cupid astonish'd flew off to his mother,
His mind all confus'd and his head in a bother,
Oh Venus, dear mother, I swear by my bow,
I thought that our three Graces were gone down below—
And who do you think they were after all?
Why M........, A.... and J...... at Victoria's ball.

Q. S.

Advertisements.

TO DITCHERS.

DITCHERS are wanted to work at an establishment about 12 *leagues from town. Apply* at No. 24 Calle Belgrano.

Poor families who may wish to employ themselves in picking wool, for which they will receive good remuneration per arroba, can also apply at No. 24 Calle Belgrano. j18 3t

PRICES CURRENT.

The Prices of Specie and Exchange are nominal.

Doubloons, Spanish	430	a	470	dollars each
Do. Patriot	430	a	470	do. do.
Plata macuquina	26	a		do. for one
Dollars, Spanish	28	a	30	do. each.
Do Patriot and Patacones	28	a	30	do. do.
Six per cent Stock	61	a		do. per ct.
Bank Shares	*none*			
Exchange on England	$1\frac{3}{4}$	a	2	penceperdol
Do. Rio Janeiro		a		nominal.
Do. Montevideo	32	a	34	per patacon
Do. United States		a		perU.S.dollar
Hides, Ox, best	65	a	68	*dls.p. pesada*
Do. country	54	a	56	do. do.
Do. weighing 23 to 24lbs	58	a	60	do. do.
Do. salted		a		do. do.
Do. Horse	22	a	24	do. each.
Nutria Skins	$6\frac{1}{2}$	a	7	do. per lb.
Chinchilli Skins	90	a	100	do. per dozen
Wool, common	18	a	20	do. per arr'ba
Do. picked	35	a	40	do. do.
Sheep skins per dozen	26	a	30	per 30lb.
Calf skins per dozen	45	a	50	
Deer skins per dozen	20	a	22	
Hair, long	110	a	120	do.per arr'ba
Do. mixed	55	a	60	do. do.
Jerked Beef		a		doperquintal
Tallow, melted	25	a	27	do.per.arrb'a
Horns	350	a	500	per mil.
Flour, (North American)		a		*none*
Salt, on board		a		none per fan
Discount	1	a	$1\frac{1}{4}$	pr ct.pr. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 470 dollars. The lowest price 430 dollars.

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 pence. The lowest ditto $1\frac{7}{8}$ pence.

No transactions in specie this week.

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GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.